



**St Mary's Chapel, Niddry's Wynd, September 19, 1781.**  
ON account of the CROWDED AUDIENCES for these several Nights past, where Many of the LADIES and GENTLEMEN were disappointed in getting a proper View of

**BRESLAW'S VARIOUS ENTERTAINMENTS,**  
Therefore he begs leave to acquaint them, that he has made an alteration, for the better accommodation of the spectators; and hopes that the LADIES and GENTLEMEN will be so kind as to send their servants to the Chapel at SIX O'CLOCK, to keep their Places.—And,

**By Particular Desire,**  
**THE SAME EXHIBITION,**  
WITH A VARIETY OF NEW ADDITIONS,  
Will be repeated, at the above-mentioned place, To-Morrow, being THURSDAY, and FRIDAY next, the 20th and 21st instant, in the evenings, precisely at Seven o'clock.  
The Room will be elegantly illuminated.  
Tickets or places to be taken, or any person inclinable to learn some Deceptions, by applying to Mr BRESLAW, at Mrs Lindfay's, opposite Bridge-street, below the Tron-Church.

**MASTER CROTCH,**  
**THE MUSICAL INFANT,**  
Whose Exhibitions, owing to the conduct of the Master of the Revels, have of late been less public than formerly, being now protected by the Court of Session,  
**WILL EXHIBIT FOR A FEW DAYS IN THIS CITY.**

THIS astonishing Child, who is only about six years of age, plays a great variety of Tunes in every air, and in every key, in full harmony, and with equal facility. By a faculty little less than miraculous, he plays an harmonious Bass to any tune what-ever, which any other person shall play, and gives it at the same time the proper accompaniment. He performs on the Organ, Harpsichord, Piano Forte, Violin, and Flageolet.—A very particular account of the powers of this Child is given by the celebrated Dr Burney, in the Philosophical Transactions.  
The Musical Child has of late taken up a taste for DRAWING, and sketches outlines of ships, houses, &c. with great rapidity and resemblance.  
The Musical Child to be found at No. 2. Shakespeare Square; and will perform every day during his stay, from twelve till two, and from seven till eight o'clock in the evenings.

From the London Papers, Sept. 14.

**L O N D O N**  
Sir Edward Hughes's fleet, with which he was preparing to sail for Madras from Bombay, when the express came away, consists of the Superb, 74, flag-ship; Eagle, 64; Exeter, 64; Worcester, 64; Burford, 64; Coventry, 48; and Sea-horse, 24 guns.

If Commodore Johnstone's expedition is against the Cape of Good Hope, it is very likely that it will fall, unless defended by the French. There are not more than 12,000 Europeans, men, women, and children, in the whole settlement of the Cape; some of these reside in the capital, and two considerable towns; the others are dispersed along the coast, which extends upwards of 150 miles into the country. The Cape may be attacked in two places: the first is Table-Bay, at the extremity of which stands the fort; it is an open road, where the violence of the sea is broken only by a small island; and is so bad in the months of July, August, and September, that in 1722, five ships were left there; and in 1736, seven more; but, exclusive of the badness of the road, it would not be prudent to attempt a landing at Table-Bay, because both sides of the harbour are covered with batteries, which it would be difficult, if not impossible to silence.

The other place from which the Cape is affailable, is False-Bay, which, though ninety miles distant from the former by sea, is only nine miles distant from the capital on the land side. A landing might be effected quietly in this place of security; and the troops would gain, without opposition, an eminence that commands the fort. As this citadel, in other respects confined, is defended by a garrison of no more than 3 or 400 men at most, it might be reduced in less than a day's time, by a few bombs. The inhabitants of the colony, dispersed throughout an immense space, and separated from each other by deserts, could not have time to come to its relief; perhaps they would not, if it were even in their power: the oppression under which they groan must make any change of government advantageous to them.

Letters from Paris speak of accounts that had been received there from the Combined Fleet. These accounts give the result of a Council of War, said to have been held on board the Trinidade, as soon as it was known by them that Admiral Darby had moored his fleet in Torbay. The Council was not called, it seems, to determine whether they should fight or not; the Admirals had it in their instructions to fight; but the point in question was, whether an attack should be made upon our fleet in Torbay; this was a circumstance that their instructions did not refer to; and therefore they were to trust to their own judgment and discretion in all occurrences not provided for in their instructions.

The Count de Guichen is said to have advised an attack by all means, because the English fleet was caught as it were in a net; and if by good fortune, and the valour of the French and Spaniards, this fleet could be destroyed, which perhaps might be effected by fire-ships, the power of Britain on the seas would be undone, and the war would be terminated at a blow.

Don Vincent Doz concurred in opinion with the Count, and thought that the destruction of Admiral Darby's fleet was very practicable; and, to give weight to his opinion, he offered to command the van squadron, and to lead on to the attack in his own ship.

M. de Beaufort was of a different opinion; he thought the benefit of numbers would be lost to the allies, from the position of Admiral Darby; the whole of the combined fleets could not bear down upon him in a line of battle a-head; of course they must form the line of battle a-head, and go down singly, so that, in fact, it was extremely probable they would be all shattered and torn to pieces by the angular fire of the enemy, before they could get into their stations; therefore the best he could say of the attempt was, that it would be hazardous in the extreme. He then gave it as his own opinion, that the combined fleets should turn their whole attention to the West

India fleets that were returning home, the intercepting of which would, he said, be a blow which England could not recover this war; and, as the allies were masters of the sea, he held it to be a very probable event, that the homeward-bound British fleets might be intercepted.

Don Louis de Cordova, and all the Spanish flag-officers, except Don Vincent Doz, came into the opinion of M. de Beaufort; and the idea of attacking Admiral Darby in Torbay was renounced, to the great mortification of the politicians of Paris, who, in their old stile of gasconading, say, that not a ship of Darby's Squadron could have escaped, if the allies had adopted the opinion of Mess. de Guichen and Doz.

Our acts of Parliament attain the blood of rebels, who, if they do not surrender, are outlawed; but in America, the cattle of the Americans are outlawed, and the Hessians have not an idea that there can be a loyal four-footed animal in America. This principle naturally leads them to take up all the animals and poultry they can find, and hand them over to the common executioner of the regiment, who shews them no mercy. The farmers within the protection of our arms complain, and the officers enquire into the foundation of the complaints; but the Hessian has one short and general defence—"Sir, it was *de rebelle peeg, de rebelle turkey*," &c. so that in fact, according to the Hessian interpretation of our laws, there is not a loyal pig in America, except those that are out of their reach.

This afternoon, some dispatches were received at St James's from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and also from the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in that kingdom.

A gentleman who came over in the last packet from the West Indies mentions, that Admiral Sir George Rodney had removed his flag to the Gibraltar of 80 guns; and that Admiral Drake had removed from that ship to the Alcide of 74 guns; but mentions not a word of Sir George Rodney's coming home in the Gibraltar. Nor is it at all likely he should, if coming home, have chosen that ship, since she was one of the best found at the Leeward Islands, having gone out with Admiral Hood.

The Princess Amelia of 80 guns, and the Fortitude of 74, from the Nore, are ordered to join the grand fleet, as it is said that Commodore Stewart's Squadron will be strong enough without them.

Authentic advices from America say, that they are building at Boston, Salem, &c. several men of war, amongst which are two of 50, one of 44 guns, and several large frigates; and that the transports which arrived at Boston in May last, from France, brought over stores of every kind for their equipment.

At Casco Bay, they had been cutting down some large trees, which they were making into masts for the use of the French expected at Boston in August and September.

The much-wished-for measure of a peace with the Mahattas, of which we had such positive assurances a few weeks ago, now begins to appear rather apocryphal, as the Bombay advices do not contain it seems any such pleasing intelligence.

Nothing new is received respecting Admiral Darby, or the combined fleet.

The List of the number of men raised for the land-forces on the British establishment, the Militia and Fencibles not included, contains the amount delivered in at the War Office, from the 29th September 1774 to Michaelmas last, the present year is not made up; but is taken at a medium of 10,000 men:

From September 1774 to September 1775,	3575
Ditto, 1775 to ditto 1776,	11063
Ditto, 1776 to ditto 1777,	6882
Ditto, 1777 to ditto 1778,	23978
Ditto, 1778 to ditto 1779,	16154
Ditto, 1779 to ditto 1780,	15233
Ditto, 1780 to ditto 1781,	10000

The following division of the expenditure of a very well-known nobleman, whose estate, &c. brings in 27,000 l. a-year neat on the table, taken from a memorandum of his own, will be acceptable to some of our readers:

Gaming,	—	—	£. 612
Dress,	—	—	500
Equipages,	—	—	270
Pocket expences,	—	—	2,140
House-keeping,	—	—	7,460
Servants wages,	—	—	1,600
The stable,	—	—	3,100
The kennel,	—	—	2,340
The garden,	—	—	680
Improvements in the park,	—	—	3,000
Electroplating, the appropriated sum of	—	—	2,000
The library, fine arts, and vertu,	—	—	5,800
Allowance to his Lady,	—	—	1,530
Ditto to three children,	—	—	900
			£. 31,932

**ANECDOTE OF LORD RAWDON:**—There is not in our whole army a regiment more dreaded by the Americans than that which his Lordship commands, and which he raised himself in America; they are called in the service the Volunteers of Ireland, but the Americans have christened them the *Irish blood-hounds*, because they are the best foragers in the army, never returning to camp empty handed, and never being over scrupulous about taking from friend or foe. This latter circumstance brought many complaints against them from several Loyalists, whose property had not been respected by this regiment, any more than if they had been rebels. Lord Rawdon, wishing to put an end to depredations of this kind, and to give the complainants satisfaction at the same time, mulctured his regiment one day, and causing the Loyalists to repeat their grievances in the presence of the corps, he addressed his men in the following manner: "My Lads, you have always expressed a regard for me, and an earnest desire to please me: I shall now

put your expressions to the test, and adopt a method of acting, that will soon convince me whether your attachment to me is pretended or sincere: Know, therefore that when you commit depredations on the property of these good people, it is me, not them, you plunder, of which you shall be convinced this moment;" and so saying, he took out his purse, and paid with his own money the value of all that his regiment had taken from the Loyalists. This generous act was not lost upon the soldiers; it sunk deep in their hearts; and, to the astonishment of the Loyalists, Lord Rawdon's corps abstained for three whole weeks from plundering the Americans in the King's peace.

**Extra of a letter from Middleburgh, Sept. 3.**  
"Though the wind has been fair several times, the ships are not yet sailed from Helvoets for the Texel. There is great delay in fitting out the men of war, owing to the Admiralties of the Republic not agreeing together. The Maede, of 70 guns, at Rotterdam, is not yet equipped, though she has been ordered more than four months."

From an officer at Gibraltar we have been favoured with the following account of the casualties in that garrison, from the 12th of April to the 12th of June, 1781, both days included:

Regiments.	Killed.				Wounded.			
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.
Artillery,	0	1	0	3	2	0	11	1
12th,	2	0	0	4	2	0	0	2
39th,	0	1	0	5	2	2	0	16
56th,	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
58th,	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	17
72d,	0	0	0	12	1	4	2	41
Artificers,	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Hardenberg's,	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1
Raddon's,	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
La Motte's,	1	1	0	4	0	1	1	0
Total,	5	3	1	38	7	11	18	5

One officer and 16 privates have since died of their wounds.  
Inhabitants killed, 14.  
Ditto wounded, 17.

**Officers Names.**  
Lieutenant Bogue, artillery, slightly wounded; recovered.  
Lieutenant Willington, ditto, slightly wounded; recovered.  
Lieutenant Lowe, 12th regiment, leg and thigh cut off, nearly recovered.  
Lieutenant Thornton, ditto, slightly wounded; recovered.  
Lieutenant Cunningham, ditto, skull fractured; died of his wounds.  
Surgeon Chiffem, 56th regiment, leg cut off; recovered.  
Lieutenant Bodworth, 72d regiment, wounded in the head; recovered.  
Quarter-Master Andrews, ditto, leg broke; nearly recovered.  
Captain Foulis, 73d regiment, slightly wounded; recovered.

The following Review of the MIRROR has appeared in the London Magazine. It must be agreeable to our readers to see so high an encomium given to a production of this nature.

"This agreeable, lively, and edifying miscellany is one of the many imitations of the Spectator, and of the very few which have succeeded. The great defect of our miscellaneous essayists, who have attempted to establish periodical papers on the plan of Sir Richard Steele and his worthy associates, has been, the too serious turn of their compositions, a want of variety, or a pedantic, turgid verbosity, all of them equally disgusting to the generality of readers. We have no such complaints to make of the MIRROR. The sprightly anonymous authors, when delineating the world as it is, happily blend gaiety with variety; and, when they endeavour to point out what it should be, they do not snarl from the tub of the Cynic, nor fulminate from the pulpit of the zealot. The style is familiar, yet chaste and correct. The subjects are taken from interesting scenes in social and domestic life; and if there is a possibility of refining the taste of our young people, especially the females, by allowing them to give up wretched novels, for works in which instruction and amusement go hand in hand, it must be effected by such well-chosen miscellaneous essays as the MIRROR.  
"Our readers will recollect with satisfaction, that we have occasionally enriched our Magazine with some choice jewels from this literary diadem; but, we have done it with a sparing hand, and have constantly acknowledged the obligation. But, the Public being now in possession of the whole collection, we will no longer think ourselves at liberty to select particular passages from a work, every page of which will bear repeated reading, and which we strongly recommend to all families as a cheerful, sensible, innocent companion.  
"In the first volume there are 36 papers, published on the Tuesdays and Saturdays in every week, and commencing on Saturday 23d January 1779. The second volume extends the number of papers to 74; and the third to 110; the whole being closed on Saturday 27th May 1780. And, from the account given of the origin of these Essays, and of the manner of conducting them, we have reason to hope, that the same genius, the same association, the same laudable design, may be productive of similar papers in future under a new title. The Society cannot want subjects; and we may venture to assure them that they will not want readers or admirers, while they are able to continue the same vivacity, ease, elegance, and purity of sentiment, which do honour to their present performance."

London Magazine, March 1781.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 14.

Wheat, 25 s. a 47 s.	Bolling Pease, 29 s.
Fine ditto, 18 a 20 s.	Tick Beans, 18 a 20 s.
Rye, 18 a 20 s.	Small ditto, 20 a 22 s.
Oats, 11 s. a 14 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Barley, 15 s. a 16 s.	Flour, 40 s. per sack.
Malt, 23 s. a 26 s.	Second sort, 38 s.
Grey Pease, 18 a 23 s.	Rape Seed, 16 l. 10 s. per last.
White ditto, 25 a 26 s.	



From the LONDON GAZETTE Sept. 15.

St James's, September 15. 1781.

THE King has been pleased to appoint Sir John Dick, Bart. to be one of the Comptrollers of the Accounts of his Majesty's army, in the room of Christopher D'Oyley, Esq.

Leghorn, August 27. On the 25th instant, a Russian Squadron arrived here from St Petersburg, and left from Copenhagen, consisting of the following ships, viz.

		Guns.	Men.
Pantaleon	V. A. Succobin	74	700
Nebren Alenju	Captain Berg		
Europa	Mefincorff	64	650
Victor	Scuratoff	64	650
Parrot Jettroff	Ufchicoff	64	650
Frigate Voine	Paulurin	64	650
Maria	Scheuben	34	300
	Currenoff	36	250

Leghorn, August 31. A Venetian ship arrived here yesterday from Mahon in twelve days, with several passengers on board. They left the island on the evening of Sunday the 19th instant. The Spaniards had effected a landing that day at noon, at two different places, about two miles from St Philip's Castle.

#### INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Sept. 14.

The Tobago, Shroudy, with one third of her cargo on board for London, was taken by the French at Tobago.

The 15th, Haden, from New York to Jamaica, was lost in January last upon the Abrolho Bank; the crew saved, and carried into Port Au Prince.

The Speedy Packet, on her passage from New York, spoke the Peggy, Guichen, from New York for Lisbon, in lat. 40. long. 68—11. all well.

The Nancy, Davis, from Corke, is arrived at Liverpool, after being taken and ransomed.

The La Motte Picquet, French privateer of 10 guns, is arrived at Plymouth; she was taken off Scilly by the Prudent and Emerald frigates.

Lymington 10. Past by the trade for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey.

From the London Papers, Sept. 15.

Leghorn, August 18. General Murray, Governor of Fort St Philip, having been informed that the combined fleet had failed from Cadix, and suspecting that it was destined for Minorca, gave orders for all the Mahonese privateers to put to sea, and to seize on all vessels, neutral or otherwise, which they found laden with ammunition and combustibles, in order the more abundantly to supply his garrison. The privateers have obeyed the order, and carried into the island a considerable number of vessels of different nations.

Paris, Sept. 3. The Brig Union, for Nantes, is arrived in that port from Martinico, which island she left the 18th of July. The news she brings from thence is, that M. de Grasse left Martinico the 5th of July, with all his fleet, and the convoy from St Domingo, making in the whole 200 sail.

The Admiral left only two frigates at Martinico. Admiral Rodney being undoubtedly informed of the departure of our fleet, appeared on the 16th before Fort-Royal, with all his shipping, and seemed preparing to follow M. de Grasse, as he was seen steering for the North.

Some persons assert, that M. de Grasse, on his arrival near the coast of St Domingo, left the convoy to the care of two ships of the line, and has proceeded with the 23 others, and some merchant ships.

#### AMERICAN NEWS.

Philadelphia, July 14. The Hon. S. Huntington having informed the Congress, that his ill state of health will not permit him to continue any longer to exercise the duties of President, and the ballots being taken, the Hon. Thomas M'Kean was elected.

New-York, July 18. The province of New-Jersey have passed a law for raising immediately the sum of 150,000 l. for the payment of which a tax is to be laid on merchants, fisheries, saw-mills, grist-mills, fulling-mills, furnaces, forges, rolling and slit-mills, oil-mills, stamping-mills, still, and breweries, tavern keepers, tan-yards, all small vessels, every single man, slaves, carriages of all sorts, clocks and watches of all sorts, plate, stallions, and all kinds of horses, horned cattle, lands improved or unimproved, hogs, &c.

The whale boat, Lady's Delight, Captain Milbay, sent in since our last schooner from the eastward, with beef and lumber for the West-Indies; and a sloop from Nantucket with oil. Captain Milbay took two other prizes which are not yet arrived.

Paul Jones is appointed to the command of a new rebel frigate called the America.

Yesterday arrived the privateer Virginia, belonging to Mess. Shadden and Goodrich, with her prize the schooner Sulamnah, laden with sugar, from Port-au-Prince.

The same day arrived the Emperor, of 34 guns, with 900 hogheads of rum from Jamaica.

By this vessel we are informed, that his Majesty's ship Resource, of 18 guns, had fallen in with the Unicorn of the same force, and, after a fierce engagement of two hours and a half, in which the latter had 14 killed and upwards of 20 wounded, she struck, and was brought into Kingston, Jamaica, where great numbers of prizes had lately been conducted, chiefly bound from this continent for Cape Francois and the Molcs. Captain Fortheringham, of the Ruby, died about two months ago at Port-Royal, he is succeeded in the Ruby by Captain Haynes.

Yesterday arrived the peliere, Captain L. Blonde, from Cape Francois to Marseilles, laden with indigo, sugar, coffee, cotton, &c. a valuable prize to his Majesty's ships Pearl and Iris, likewise the ship Beusey, with 1400 barrels of flour, bread, provisions, &c.

#### L O N D O N.

In consequence of Lord North's letter to Lord George Gordon, that the levee was the proper place to deliver the book from the Protestant Association to his Majesty, his Lordship attended there yesterday for that purpose, and offered to present it to the King, but was told his Majesty chose to decline it.

Admiral Kempenfelt has his flag at the mizen-top-mast head on board the Victory of 100 guns, in the grand fleet, as Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This morning the Great Seal was put by the Chancellor, at his house in Great Ormond-street, to some express for his Excellency Sir James Harris, his Majesty's Ambassador at St Petersburg.

Yesterday Lord Dunmore was at the levee at St James's, and had a conference with the King on his going off to Virginia the next day.

It is difficult to learn what the combined fleets are aiming at, for, by the continual accounts received at the Admiralty, they are for ever shifting their situation.

The following are the leading particulars of the intelligence, received last Wednesday at the India House, which have not yet transpired in any of the public prints. At the particular request of Governor Hastings, President of the Supreme Council, a detachment was sent from the grand army, under the command of Sir Eyre Coore, to the eastward of Bombay, to attack a body of the Mahrattas that had assembled in that quarter. When they were within a day's march of the intended scene of action, it was thought expedient to divide their army; one part of which remained with General Goddard, who had the command of the expedition, and the other took a different direction under the command of Major Cormack. The Major had the fortune to meet with the enemy first, who consisted of upwards of four times the number of his detachment, commanded by the Chief Radiga Singa. Unwilling to engage under such manifest disadvantage, the Major kept aloof for three days, during which time he was exceedingly harassed by detached bodies from the enemy, and finding at last that there was no other effectual mode of extricating himself from the danger he was in, but by a resolute attack, early on the morning of the fourth day he divided his little army into two parties, and, by a sudden and unperceived march, placed the one half on the rear of the enemy, and with the other in front, fell upon them in both quarters at the same moment with the utmost fury, which had such an effect as throw the whole body into confusion, and no less than eight thousand men were left killed and wounded on the field; the remainder dispersed in the most irregular manner possible; so that Radiga Singa himself made his escape, attended only with one single soldier. Major Cormack is a young man, and has very much distinguished himself in the service of the East-India Company by several previous acts of uncommon bravery and conduct. The above dispatches are dated the 27th of April, and were sent to Constantinople to Sir Robert Ainslie, to be forwarded to England, where they arrived accordingly on Tuesday the 11th instant, in the Mercury packet, Captain Applegarth. When the dispatches came away, Sir Edward Hughes was ready with his Squadron to put to sea immediately, but, to the surprise of every body, had spent the greater part of the season inactive in port. The hostilities with the Dutch were not known at Bombay at the time the dispatches were dated.

The following East-Indiamen were taken up on Wednesday last by the Company, in addition to those already intended to be employed in their service the following season, which will make in all twenty seven East-Indiamen.

Bute,	British King,
Ankerwyke,	Europa,
Shrewsbury,	Godfrey,
Talbot,	Royal George.
Gatton,	

Every East-Indiaman who goes out this ensuing season will take with them a quota of soldiers for the service of the Company, amounting to 250 for each ship. As there are twenty-seven ships intended to sail in the whole, this will constitute altogether an army of 7000 men. These soldiers will fill the ships so completely, that an order has been given, that no ladies shall be received on board as passengers, which is a very unusual prohibition. The Captains of the different vessels have been also abridged in their privilege of private quantity, the established weight which they have been permitted to carry for years back on their own account, having been fifty-six tons, and it is now reduced to eighteen; for the sake of being sufficient room for the conveyance of the soldiers; but, as a compensation for this diminution in the quantity, they have been permitted to carry copper, which was previously prohibited; and this article bears so high a value in India, that it is thought the eighteen ton of freight will be equal in profit to fifty-six tons of any other materials.

John Stables, Esq; who is going to India in the high and lucrative employment of Member of Supreme Council, has taken his passage in the Worcester Indiaman, Captain Cook.

Government have not had any official account of the loss of St Helena, nor do they believe it.

As Admiral Darby sailed on Tuesday, and the wind is as fair as can blow to carry him out of the Channel, and to let every ship that is ready, we have reason to look for very important news from the Bay, at least if the wind continues long enough to carry him there.

A gentleman, whose veracity may be depended on, and who left Scilly last Sunday, declares, that the combined fleets have not, at least for this campaign, ever been so far to the Eastward as to be seen from those islands, nor have the inhabitants there ever had any authentic intelligence of their being near them.

Letters from Madrid mention, that advices received from the Havannah say, that the fleet under Don Solana had returned from a cruise, in which they met with a storm of wind, thunder, &c. and had several of his ships very much disabled, and was nearly being lost himself in the San Louis.

The safe arrival of another fleet from the Baltic (of which we received the account last night) while the enemy can neither get a ship into or out of the Baltic, shews the good effects of our diligence, and the spirited conduct of the Commanders.

Sir Hyde Parker, in his last dispatches, informs the Board of Admiralty, that the cutters belonging to the fleet under his command had captured several Dutch fishing-boats, from whom he learnt, that the arsenals up the Texel were in the greatest want of naval stores, principally owing to the delay of the Baltic fleet, which was freighted with masts, cordage, &c. That the ships on the stocks, with those in the dock for repairs, were alike obliged to be neglected, and that remonstrances were sent to the States General from the superintendants, without obtaining any other satisfaction than that, while the British fleet continued to block up their navigation, it was impossible to remove the grievances of which they complained. Sir Hyde gives their Lordships the most flattering expectations that he shall be able to transmit a good account of the Dutch homeward-bound trade, as also to prevent their sending out any information of his force or present situation.

Advice has been received at the Admiralty, from one of our Northern Residents, that a considerable quantity of artillery, and other ordnance stores, have been lately shipped in Swedish, Danish, and Prussian vessels, contrary to the prohibitive articles of their own treaties, and which vessels are expected to pass through the North Seas in the course of a few days; in consequence of which intelligence, Commodore Keith Stewart has received order, to keep a good look out for them, and, if he meets with them, to send them into port.

Commodore Stewart will cruise off the Texel with eight line

of battle ships, four frigates, two sloops, and two cutters; he has hoisted his broad pendant on board the Berwick.

The following is the letter which Lord George Gordon addressed to the Livery of London, upon his declining to stand Candidate for that City:

GENTLEMEN,

AT the request of a respectable number of the Livery, I was induced to become a candidate at the present vacancy; and with the support of the four thousand voters, who are said to be members of the Protestant Association, together with other friends who have promised their assistance, I make no doubt but I might carry the election against all opponents. Yet, however flattering the prospect of representing the City of London must appear to any individual, I must confess I do not think my carrying the present election is an object of such importance, either to the Protestant Association, or to the public at large, as that it would be advisable to run the smallest hazard of disturbing the peace of this city by the enemies of our religion and liberties taking a fresh opportunity to renew their riots and tumults, and to impute the guilt, as in the year 1780, to the charge of the Protestant Association.

It is easy to be perceived, by all unprejudiced persons, that the passions of men would be extremely agitated in the present contest, from the conduct of the known and avowed enemies of the Protestant Association; they have already begun to sow dissensions and animosities, and to practise violence and outrage, as appeared at the first public meeting of my friends on Wednesday was so night; which circumstance being duly considered, gave too much ground for apprehensions of the more serious mischiefs that their evil and rioting dispositions might lead them to excite and perpetrate on the day of election.

From these considerations of a public nature, and for the propriety of my own conduct as an individual (who wishes on every occasion to promote the true interests of the City of London) I must beg leave to decline the honour proposed to me at this time; and to return my best thanks to the Protestant Association, to the Committee, and to my friends in general, who have manifested their firm attachment and sincere friendship on this occasion.

I am, Gentlemen,  
With the greatest respect,  
Your most obedient

and humble servant,

G. GORDON.

Wellbeck-street,

Sept. 14, 1781.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 15.

"As our affairs in the East Indies, at all times important to this country, and peculiarly so at present, cannot but engage the attention of every well-wisher to the cause of Great Britain, the following account may not prove unacceptable, as it may be depended upon as the real state of the British and French naval forces in the East Indies, as they will be at Christmas, by which time all the ships from Europe will have arrived in those seas.

#### ENGLISH.

Sailed with Admiral Hughes.

Superb, Admiral Hughes,	74
Burford,	64
Eagle,	64
Exeter,	64
Worcester,	64
Sailed with Commodore Johnstone.	
Hero,	74
Monmouth,	67
Romney, Com. Johnstone,	50
Jupiter,	50
Iris,	50
Sailed alone, April 24.	
Monarca,	70
Sailed with convoy, June 11.	
Sultan,	74
Magnanime,	64

Total 13 ships.

"Admiral Hughes has with him, in the East Indies, two frigates, and Commodore Johnstone took out five more, which are more than equal to the French; so that there is great reason to hope that we shall not, at least, lose ground in that quarter.

"The Dutch settlement of Hughley, in the East Indies, which is said to be captured by the East India Company's forces, lies about 50 miles to the north of Calcutta, on the river Ganges. It is a place of prodigious trade for all the most valuable produce of India commodities. The Dutch factory there has been said to be one of the best fortified of any in that part of India, and its merchants by far richer than even those of Batavia. The valuable mines, whence the large diamonds are brought, are about 30 miles from Hughley. The English East India Company have a settlement also at Hughley, which is subordinate to the Governor of Bengal.

"The Decipherer of the East-India House is said to be very busily employed in making out the last dispatches, when the principal parts of them will be given, from Authority of the Directors, to the public.

"His Majesty, who refused to receive the book Lord George Gordon would have presented to him yesterday at the levee, is exceedingly offended thereat; and it has since been whispered very loudly, that such a conduct was hardly expected from one, who had so essentially experienced the lenity of Government on a very recent occasion, when consequences might otherwise have been very serious to the noble Lord.

"We have no certain accounts of Admiral Darby, or the combined fleet, though the most probable one is, that the enemy are gone into Brit.

"Mr Fox still continues with the grand fleet, though his reception has been rather of a cool nature than otherwise, the officers in general thinking his visit to them on no very friendly account, but merely to gather materials to apply to the dissolution of the navy at the ensuing session of Parliament. Admiral Darby, it is said, never once invited him on board; but, upon seeing him with Admiral Ross, said to him, in a dry sarcastic manner, "He hoped he would give a good account of them when he got home."

This day, the following Gentlemen were chosen Council Deacons for the year ensuing, viz.

Mess. William Fraser, Hammer.

William Brodie, Wrights.

George Chalmers, Mafons.

James Robertson, Fishers.

John Douglas, Waukels.

Robert Wemyss, Bonnetmakers.

On Saturday afternoon, a boy of the name of Revery, drowned as he was bathing in the Devo opposite to the quay.



The Grammar School of the Canongate will be opened to-morrow the 20th of September. On the 1st of October, Mr Inglis will begin a Rudiment Class, and begs that Gentlemen, who are pleased to favour him with the education of their sons, will send them as soon as possible after the meeting of the Class.

**Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 17.**  
"The Bird, Capt. McDonald, has just arrived from Jamaica. She sailed with the homeward-bound fleet, but meeting with the French Squadron in the windward passage, they all put back again; afterwards she had liberty to run it for Clyde, where she happily arrived this forenoon."

**Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 17.**  
"We have at last got tidings of the Jamaica fleet, viz. That they sailed from thence the 2d of July, and on the 22d were obliged to put back after being as far advanced as Cape Mailli in Hispaniola, having intelligence of a fleet cruising for them, and within a few hours sail of them at the time they returned, which proved to be De Grasse's from Martinico. There has been some damage received by the convoy during the time they were out. This news comes by the Bird, one of the ships for this port, which sailed by herself from Jamaica seven weeks ago. The packet was to sail a few days after her departure, but there was then no time fixed for the convoy's sailing."

The above important intelligence will relieve the public of their anxiety for the Jamaica fleet, as they cannot now be expected for some weeks; so that the object of the combined Bourbon fleet, so far as related to this fleet, must prove abortive; and it is not a little remarkable, that De Grasse, by obliging the Jamaica fleet to return, has probably been the cause of this disappointment of his countrymen.

The Jamaica fleet being put back, and obliged to remain there during the hurricane months, is a great loss to the merchants and sugar-bakers, there being a scanty supply of sugar and rum at market, and the fleet not expected to sail again till the 25th October at soonest.

By the Sir George Rodney, arrived at Cork the 5th inst. from New York, we have received some American papers, from which the following articles are extracted:

**NEW YORK, July 26.**  
**Copy of a letter to his Excellency Governor Franklin, from Lieutenant-Colonel Upham, Commandant at Lloyd's Neck.**

**SIR,**  
I am to inform the honourable Board, which I do with infinite pleasure, that a party of refugees, on the evening of the 21st inst. embarked on board the Sir Henry Clinton, and Association, under the command of Captain William Frost; 38 men of the party landed the same night on the rebel shore; after which the armed vessel left them, and fell back to this shore, under an engagement to return at a time agreed on, having left concealed a sufficient number of boats to have brought off the party in case of surprise or superior force.

Captain Frost led his brave party to a wood about five miles from the shore, at the distance of half a mile from the Meeting-house in Middlesex, where they lay concealed until two o'clock in the afternoon, when the good people of Middlesex were assembled, and devoutly praying for their great and good ally. Captain Frost surrounded their sanctuary, and took from thence 50 notorious rebels, their reverend teacher at their head. Their horses, 40 in number, saddled and at hand, were taken care of at the same time. The whole was moved in the most expeditious manner to the shore, during which the rebels, in the vicinity of Middlesex, collected, and harassed them in their return; notwithstanding which, every rebel, and every horse captured, were conducted on board the armed vessel, which returned to their assistance at the time proposed. In the skirmish three refugees were slightly wounded.

Captain Hoyt of the Sir Henry Clinton, and Captain Thomas of the Association, had great merit in their arrangements in landing, covering, and bringing off the party. I am at a loss for words to express my sense of the bravery and judicious conduct of Captain Frost, nor do I think Lieutenant Smith who assisted him has less merit. I beg leave to add, that Mr Stinson and Mr Fleming, of the volunteers of New England, who served on the expedition as volunteers, behaved in a manner which did them the greatest honour.

When the world shall know that 38 men have marched five miles through an enemy's country, captured fifty men and forty horses, and conducted them the same distance through the fire of at least an equal number of armed men to their vessels, without the loss of a single man, either of their party or of their prisoners, I need not comment on the bravery, coolness, or alertness of the party.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

**J. UPHAM.**  
Amongst the prisoners are, the Rev. Moses Mather, Captain John Bell, Ensign Josiah Hoyt, and a number of other distinguished rebels.

Yesterday, they were brought to this town, and safely lodged in one of the sugar houses.

We are informed, that the French and rebel troops, who have been for some time past in the vicinity of King's Bridge, decamped last Tuesday afternoon, and marched to the northward.

**Extract of a letter from Staten Island, July 23.**  
"A party of refugees, under Captain Cornelius Hetfield, went over to Elizabeth-town on Saturday evening last, and brought off seventeen prisoners, among which are three or four officers of militia. The last night, Captain Hetfield made another excursion to Elizabeth-town, and brought off 25 head of cattle of very considerable value: No prisoners were taken, or any one hurt."

**EXTRACT FROM REBEL PAPERS.**  
**Boston, July 23.** Saturday last, returned into this harbour, his most Christian Majesty's frigate le Surveillante, of 36 guns, after 20 days passage from Cape Francois. The second night after the failed, she fell in with a British frigate of 44 guns, when an engagement commenced which lasted two hours and a half, which she beat off. In the engagement, it is said, the le Surveillante had 18 men killed, and about 40 wounded. How many the British lost is not yet ascertained, though it is thought she met with the *rubin*, otherwise it is presumed she would not have quitted the combat.

**Philadelphia, July 18.**  
**Extract of a letter from Fredericksburgh, July 18.**  
"It is this day reported, that a very smart action happened on Friday last near Williamsburg, between the British and General Wayne, wherein both sides lost a number of men, but

as the particulars which have come to hand cannot be depended upon, must wait for a confirmation, which we hourly expect. It is also said, our army was skirmishing all Saturday, that the enemy have crossed James River, and that our army was on their march to Richmond."

**Extract of a letter from Cork, Sept. 10.**  
"Last Saturday, twelve covered waggon of ammunition, arrived in town from Dublin, under escort of a party of the 12th light dragoons and 11th foot."

"The Lord Muskerry failed from this port for Bristol, last Tuesday evening, laden with butter, &c. and had several passengers on board. On Wednesday she was taken by a French lugger privateer, and sent for France. The lugger's people said, they saw the combined fleet on Tuesday."

"Saturday afternoon, Sir John Irvin, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland, arrived here; and, yesterday, the 68th regiment marched into town from Limerick."

"This day, the 11th regiment of foot is expected in."

"Last Saturday night, James Bury, a soldier of the 11th regiment, was barbarously murdered by three villains in Cove-lane, who stabbed him in several parts of his body."

"Last night, two houses in Cove-lane were destroyed by a party of soldiers."

"This day, General Baw set off for Waterford to take the command of the troops there."

"We hear, that an express arrived yesterday at Cove, from the Admiralty, with orders to the West India fleet, lying here, to get out to sea by any means possible, and steer whatever course they most conveniently can from this harbour. In consequence of these orders, we learn, they are this day endeavouring to work out. The ships destined for New York have orders to accompany them; it is presumed they will go up St George's Channel."

"Last night, a great number of riotous soldiers assembled together, and ran tumultuously through the city, marking their progress by the most wanton outrages upon the persons and houses of the inhabitants. Many were severely wounded; others were obliged to leave their houses to the mercy of that lawless mob; and an universal conflagration was spread through the town. Several lives had probably been lost, were it not for the zeal and activity of the officers, who paroled the streets, accompanied with a guard, and did every thing in their power to disperse them. This disorder is supposed to have been owing to the murder of the soldier the night before. Had the perpetrators of that crime received protection from the citizens, it might plead somewhat in extenuation of last night's daring outrage. On the contrary, they have been ready to bring such offenders, without distinction, to punishment. When the military take the vengeance of law into their own hands, the state is reduced to the most imminent peril. It is unnecessary to observe, that a disciplined mob is of all the most dangerous, being always ready furnished with weapons of offence, and most apt to act in a close and firm body. What renders this crime still more atrocious is, that at present the inhabitants of this city have some cause to be alarmed from another quarter, in which case our only safety depends upon a cordial union between both parties, when the soldier and the citizen should engage with one heart in the same common cause. As many more of the soldiery are this day expected to arrive, it is hoped that this circumstance will encrease the vigilance of Magistrates and officers."

**Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 13.**

"Yesterday morning, two expresses from the southward arrived at Dublin Castle. They are said to contain very little new intelligence, except that two French cutters were seen on Monday morning last, looking into Cork harbour, just out of the reach of the guns on the new fort erected below Cove."

"The following is an accurate list of such Volunteer Associations, which, in the true spirit and zeal of loyalty and attachment to his Majesty's person and Government, have already made a public offer of their service, in the present alarms of the kingdom:

"The Earl of Shannon, the Earl of Tyrone, and the Earl of Ely, have offered the assistance of the several corps under their command."

"Mr Ogle has offered to march 1000 men to any part of the kingdom, leaving sufficient security for the internal peace of the county of Wexford."

"Mr Deane presented an address, containing offers of service, signed by the delegates of the following corps:

County of Dublin light dragoons.  
Rathdown light dragoons.  
Union light dragoons.  
Liberty Volunteers.  
Hibernian light dragoons.  
Dublin Volunteers.  
Lawyers Artillery.  
Lawyers Corps.  
Newcastle and Donore Union.  
Independent Dublin Volunteers.  
Coolock Independents.  
Merchants Corps.

"Address signed by Sir William Parsons, and the officers of the following corps of the King's county:

Shenrone Volunteers—John Lloyd, Colonel.  
Mount ditto—Geo. Glibbon, Colonel.  
Barney ditto—And. Armstrong, Colonel.  
Dunkerrin ditto—J. F. Rallatton, Colonel.  
Rofers Blues—W. P. Vaughan, Colonel.  
Grashall Volunteers—Rand. Cook, jun.  
Kilcoursie Union—John Judge, Colonel.  
Edenderry Union—John Lucas, Colonel.  
Cloghan and Garrycastle Volunteers—T. Coghlan, Colonel.  
Mountain Rangers—T. Bernard, Colonel.  
Clara Independents—Andrew Armstrong, Colonel.  
Fishertown Rangers—John Warburton, Colonel.  
Egligh Rangers—Th. Drought, Colonel.  
Frankford and Baliboy Volunteers—T. Drought, Colonel.  
Leap Volunteers—John Darley, Colonel.  
Tullamore light horse—Thomas Norris.  
Coolock Independents—Lord Trimbleston.  
County Wicklow, one troop of light dragoons, and five companies of infantry—Sam. Hayes, Esq.  
Loughrea Independents—Mich. Daly, Esq.  
Maryborough Corps—Math. Capan, Esq.  
Independent corps of county and city of Wicklow—Children.  
G. P. Buhe, and Luke Roche, Esqrs.  
1st Iveagh battalion, county Down—Sir Rich. Johnston.  
Mountain Cavalry and Infantry Corps—C. Henry Coote, Esq.  
Edgeworthstown Corps—Wm. G. Newcomen, Esq.

Skreen Corps—J. Dillon, Esq.  
Monaghan Volunteers—James Hamilton, Esq.  
"Roger Briffowe, Esq.; presented an address from the following Newry corps:  
The Artillery Company.  
Light Infantry Company.  
Battalion Company of the Newry Fusiliers.  
Loughbrickland Loyalists.  
Ballymacanlan Rangers."

"It is needless to make any observation upon the conduct which has been displayed by the above-mentioned Corps of Volunteers; but it would be unpardonable to omit mentioning with what pleasure, satisfaction, and confidence their offers have been received by the Lord Lieutenant, whose answer to their several addresses has been uniformly expressed in similar terms of the most cordial approbation and acceptance."

"Yesterday, a detachment of his Majesty's first regiment of horse mounted the Castle-guard on foot; they had no trumpets, but were preceded by the musical band of the 36th regiment of foot. The standard of the Squadron was carried by one of the Cornets. The 4th regiment of horse marched this day into our barracks."

"Letters have been received in town, which positively assert, that a number of ships, bound from Bristol to Cork, valued at 300,000 l. have been captured by the combined fleet in the Channel."

"We are informed, from the best authority, that the Dreadnought privateer, commanded by Kelly, who took the Hope cutter, and used the crew so barbarously, has been captured by the vessel which the Captain of the Stag mentions to have been in chase of her."

**Waterford, Sept. 11.** The 11th regiment of foot has received orders to march at a moment's notice.

Four companies of the 11th regiment which were in cantonments, marched in here, and completed the regiment on Saturday and Sunday last. The General's and light companies, which were quartered at Wexford, under the command of Captain Jacob, received their route (by express) at one o'clock, on Sunday morning, marched within the hour, and arrived here before three o'clock in the afternoon, on the same day, being upwards of 24 miles, and two tedious ferries to cross."

**Extract of a letter from Belfast.**

"The people hereabouts have been but very slightly alarmed by the different expresses from the capital. The Volunteers mean to assemble to-morrow to send up an address to the Lord Lieutenant, but have already determined on supplying themselves with camp equipage, for which purpose they have opened a subscription this day among themselves, which will be completed entirely before the end of the week."

**A BAIL AT MUSSELBURGH.**  
On Friday the 28th, in the New Assembly Room. To begin at Seven o'clock.—Tickets to be had of Mr R. Smith.—Price, 2 s. 6 d.

**PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Sept. 14.**

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat, 20s. 6d.	19s. 6d.	18s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Barley, 14 6	13 4	12 6	11 6
Oats, 13 6	12 9	12 6	11 6

No peace in the market.

**LEITH SHIPPING.**

**ARRIVED.**  
September 19. Charming Nelly, Pringle, from Riga, with hemp, &c.  
Mary, Bridges, from Petersburg, with deals, iron, &c.  
Three sloops with coals.

**SAILED.**  
Newcastle, Vioch, for Ostend, with lead.  
Jonge Maria, Vrieland, for ditto, with ditto.  
Two Brothers, Fjerfon, for Estereas, in ballast.  
Friendship, Milne, for Aberdeen, with goods.  
Lady Frances, Pottinger, for Bergen, with goods.  
Friends Increase, Jermit, for Faversham, in ballast.  
Fancy, M'Ilver, for Stornaway, with salt.  
Robert and Mary, M'Ilver, for ditto, with ditto.

**SEQUESTRATIONS by the COURT of SESSION.**  
William Kirkpatrick of Conneath, merchant in Dumfries.  
William Down merchant in Larkhall, in the parish of Dalserf, and county of Lanark.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of DAVID PATERSON Elder, and HUGH JAMES PATERSON-ROLLO Younger, of Bannockburn.

THESE are intimating to all concerned, That upon the application of the said David Pateron, and H. J. Pateron-Rollo, the Lord Wexhall, as Ordinary officiating on the bills, did, on the 27th of August last, sequestrate their whole personal estates; and upon the 31st of the same month, the Lord Hailes, then Ordinary on the bills, did nominate and appoint William M'Killop writer in Stirling to be Factor on their said personal estates, in terms of a late act of Parliament, intitled, "An act for rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, more equal and expeditious." &c.

The said WILLIAM M'KILLOP, therefore, in terms of the said statute, and of an order of Court, hereby requires the whole Creditors of the said Messrs. David Pateron, and H. James Pateron-Rollo, by themselves, or their debtors properly authorised to act for them, to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 3d of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their continuing the said William M'Killop as Factor on the said sequestrated estates, or chusing another Factor thereon, or a Trustee or Trustees in his place.

**WILLIAM M'KILLOP.**

**SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLE-SHIRE.**

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Harrington vintner in *frutary*, on Friday the 21st September next, between the hours of twelve mid-day and one in the afternoon, in the Lots after mentioned.

**LOT I.**  
The LANDS of DRUMFIN, GARTNAGRENOCH, DAIL, and CRAIGGLASS, lying in the parish of Knapdale.

**LOT II.**  
The SUPERIORITY of the Lands of STRONALRANOCH, BALNAKEIL, and KELLIS; which superiority affords a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

**LOT III.**  
The LANDS of the TWO KIRKANS, KINLOCHLEAN, FERNOC, CARRAN, ACHALICK, AUCHADAHARY, DARINRINOC, DARINACARDOCH, and LAGO;—Also, the LANDS of BALIMORE, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging on the water of AAR; the LANDS of KILMICHAEL, SUCCOTH, and LETTERNAMOLT, with the SUPERIORITY of the Lands of GLASVAR, BARMULLOCH, and ARILLOCHSHENOCH, all lying in the parish of Kilmichael of Glasfarric. The superiority and property lands in this lot holding immediately of the Crown, afford one qualification to vote for a member of Parliament.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the Woods upon them, which are in a thriving condition, of considerable value; and the lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subjects superior.  
The conditions of sale and writings will be shown by ALLAN MACDOUGALL, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; to whom, or to Peter Mordoch, Esq. merchant in Glasgow, most intending to become purchasers, and who are desirous of further information, may apply.



## SIR JOHN HILL'S MEDICINES.

SOLD BY  
**GEORGE REID** Printer in Edinburgh,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market.  
1. CANADA BALSAM; or, STRENGTHENING DROPS:  
For Weakness in either sex, whether occasioned by Excess, ill Habits, or  
Diseases; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and exhausting  
Drains.

THEY are perfectly innocent, not at all disagreeable to the taste,  
and will be found to remove every complaint of this kind, from  
whatever cause; strengthening, at the same time, the stomach, the  
back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution. Ladies, of  
any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most  
afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and, at a certain  
period, it is most highly useful. Youth may be assured, (or those labouring  
under complaints which had their origin in youth) that all the vices  
of human nature put together, cannot exhaust both the body and mind  
so much as the single passion of Diogenes: And they may also assure  
themselves, that a remedy for those dreadful ills which arise from it, is  
at length found out, in an American Balsamic Juice, which they will re-  
ceive, highly improved, in this innocent medicine. All weakening drains  
are gradually, and at length totally cured by it. The Lowness, Weari-  
ness, and Dullness, which attend these disorders, go off in a few days;  
and we see persons, who had, to all intents and purposes, grown old  
long before their time, restored to second youth and strength by it.  
When the limbs have been feeble; the back almost broken; the eye-  
sight weak; the memory lost; and even the mind itself decaying in a  
manner with the body, a short course of this medicine has renewed the  
whole: The Tremblings, Cramps, intolerable Sinkings, Coldness and  
Numbness of the legs, and insupportable pain and weakness of the back;  
these, and a number of other equally wearisome complaints, go off by  
the continuance of this medicine but a moderate time: By a due course  
of it, even the disorders they brought upon the mind cease also, by the  
effect of a remedy which heals and strengthens the body. Persons who,  
thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements; absent in  
company; stupid and senseless every where; and, if they think at all,  
feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy; from all these  
miseries, from young Old Age, and from the Gates of Death, have a  
number been restored in the course of eight years private practice, by  
this medicine, which is now first made public. The dose is forty or  
fifty drops at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon, in a glass of  
water. In some cases the use of a Cold Bath has been found necessary  
to complete a cure; which, with the effect of this restorative medicine,  
it never fails to effect. Without this, it is very well known, the Cold  
Bath cannot succeed; but there are numerous instances where this medi-  
cine has done without that assistance.

\* We read in Galen, that Diogenes was grievously addicted to this destruc-  
tive folly.

2. ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK, for the SCURVY, LEPRO-  
SY, and all CUTANEOUS DISORDERS.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE OF GOLDEN ROD  
Price 4 s. the bottle.

And the following MEDICINES, at 3 s. each bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening  
weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt  
by too free living, or from ill-cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum,  
without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has  
not its disgusting taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at  
night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; ha-  
ving the effect of cordials, without their heat.

6. TINCTURE OF POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The  
celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe,  
pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after ta-  
king; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness.  
In habitual constiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because  
it does not bind afterwards.

7. ESSENCE OF RESTHARROW, for the Gravel and  
Stone. To dissolve the stone in the bladder, says Dr Hill, has  
baffled all the attempts I have ever made; but the good is infinite  
that will be obtained by the root of Restharrow, in every other  
state of this terrible disease, and ease, with safety, will be had, e-  
ven in that worst of all. For those who cannot get the root, this  
Essence is prepared. It immediately softens and cleanses the pas-  
sages; causes a great and easy flow of urine; and soon bring-  
down the gravel and small stones, with less pain.

8. VOLATILE SPIRIT OF FEVERFEW, for the cure of  
Head-aches, and Prevention of Palpitations and Apoplexies, often fol-  
lowing the kind of them.

9. ALOE DARIAN DROPS, for disorders of the stomach, and  
chronic diseases which thence derive their origin; for strengthen-  
ing broken constitutions, and softening the decays of age.

10. RED SPEEDWELL DROPS, for heats and redness in the  
face.

11. CARLINE TINCTURE, excellent for a wandering gout,  
and for strengthening the stomach and opening obstructions.

12. The CYRENÆAN JUICE, for NERVOUS DISORDERS.  
It cures head-aches, fits, tremblings, spasms, weakness, vapours,  
and melancholy: it softens phlegm; keeps the bowels properly  
open; and cures all hysterical complaints. It is also a certain  
cure for the convulsive and common Asthma.

13. BALSAMIC TINCTURE OF AGRIMONY, for the cure of  
the JAUNDICE, and other disorders of the LIVER.

14. TINCTURE OF SAGE, for the Weakness of Age.

15. PECTORAL BALSAM OF HONEY, for the cure of Colds,  
Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Astmas, Consumptions, &c.

16. TINCTURE OF CENTAURY, for WEAK STOMACHS.

17. GERMANDER DROPS, for Slow Fevers, or Nervous Fe-  
vers, which affect the spirits.

18. LIQUID EXTRACT OF HEMLOCK, for the Cure of  
CANCERS.

19. TINCTURE OF SPLEENWORT, for the cure of Hy-  
pochondriacal Disorders.

20. GENUINE TINCTURE OF VALERIAN, for Nervous  
Disorders. 3 s. 6 d.

21. PETASITE POWDERS, for the cure of Fevers. From the  
experience of more than ten years, in a great variety of cases, this  
powder has been found effectual in the cure of Fevers, and inca-  
pable of doing any harm, or of producing any violent effects. It  
is sold at 3 s. the six papers. One paper is a dose.

22. SPAR TINCTURE, for the Cure of the GRAVEL; Pains in the  
back and loins; Ulcerations of the kidneys, and urinary passages, and  
small STONES.

23. CELANDINE, for the PILLS; a medicine which regulates their  
discharges; prevents their ever being obstructed, or ever bleeding too  
freely; moderates the pain, and preserves the health.

24. SONCHUS JUICE, for the Cure of DEAFNESS. It is prepared  
from the Juice of the Great Creeping Sow Thistle, with useful additions,  
and has cured multitudes of persons, some in a condition thought be-  
yond cure by very judicious practitioners.

Of whom also may be had,

Mr HILL'S, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of  
the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5 s. 3 d. the dose.

Like-wise,  
FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUIC BITTER DROPS, price 3 s. the  
bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles to-  
gether, will have them at 15 s.

The CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10 s. 6 d. each, in bottle or  
powder.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5 s. the small, and 10 s. 6 d.  
the large bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5 s. the bottle.

## DUNDEE ARMS INN.

WILLIAM GORDON begs leave to return his most sincere thanks  
to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, for their past  
favours; and being encouraged from the success he has met with, has  
now fitted up thirty rooms, in the neatest manner, with a coach-house,  
and stables for upwards of 40 horses. The house was built for an Inn,  
is only a few yards from the Bank, Post-office, Cross, and Shore. There  
is a pier just now finished, where passage-boats can set off at any time of  
tide.—Tickets are given out by him for the Five Diligence every day;  
and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for the Edinburgh and  
Aberdeen Fly. Tickets to Montrose 6 s. 6 d.

Those who shall be pleased to frequent his house, may depend on  
the best of usage, and every accommodation in his power. He now  
humbly solicits a continuation of their favours, who have formerly coun-  
tenanced him, which shall be duly attended to, by their much obliged,  
and most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM GORDON.

Excellent Post-chaises and Horses, with careful drivers.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Martinmas first,

THE Mansion-house, Garden, and Offices of  
PIERSHILL, and PARK belonging thereto, consisting of  
about 8 acres of land, as the same are presently possessed by Lord Ellick,  
the proprietor; also the feu-duty payable out of the lands of Three  
Steps, originally a part of the lands of Pierhill; and likewise these two  
enclosures called the Cow Park, lying immediately adjacent to the lands  
of Pierhill, consisting of 22 acres and upwards.

The house and offices are in good repair, and the inclosures are all  
new, and very sufficient, having been built at a considerable expence.

The lands lie about a mile from the city of Edinburgh, on the great  
road leading to Musselburgh.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr David Ander-  
son writer to the signet.

## STORE FARMS to Let, and WOODS to Sell.

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitunday 1782, The Lands of  
DUNDECH, in the parish of Carstairs, and stewardry of  
Kirkcudbright.—The WOODS on these lands are to be sold. They  
are of considerable extent, and full grown.

As also, The Lands of EARLSHAUGH, in the parish of Tweed-  
muir, and county of Tweeddale. The entry to this farm may be im-  
mediately, or at Martinmas or Whitunday next; and the tenant may  
have the Stock of Sheep at present thereupon, at such a price as can be  
agreed on.

Proposals in writing may be addressed to James Loch writer to the  
signet, Edinburgh.

## LANDS NEAR HADDINGTON TO BE LET.

TO be SET UP for such a number of years as can be agreed upon,  
the following LANDS, being parts of the lands and barony of  
CLERKINGTON, lying in the parish and shire of Haddington; viz.  
THE HAUGHS OF CLERKINGTON, possessed by Thomas Lander,  
at 22 l. 18 s. Sterling of rent;—THE NORTH LEAGRE PARK, pos-  
sessed by Peter Dodds, at 9 l. 1 s. Sterling of rent;—THE LONG NA-  
KED PARK, possessed by Lewis Gordon, at 8 l. 9 s. Sterling of rent;  
—And the MID LEAGRE PARK, possessed by the said Lewis Gor-  
don, at 8 l. 3 s. Sterling of rent.—Offers for a lease of the above  
lands may be given in to Samuel Mitchelson junior, clerk to the signet,  
betwixt and Thursday the 27th of September instant, which will be  
kept secret if desired. Not to be repeated.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills  
for the time, or the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the preceding  
and subsequent weeks, within the Parliament or New Session House in  
Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 28th day of November next, betwixt  
the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

The LANDS of HALCRAIG, called the MAINS, with the Man-  
sion-house of Halcraig, office-houses, dovecotes, orchards, yards, and  
pertinents, comprehending therein the house commonly called *Scalder's  
Hall*, grounds, and others; as also, the hall Woods and Planting grow-  
ing on the said lands; lying in the parish of Carluke, and shire of La-  
nark; together with the teinds, parsonage and vicarage of the said  
Mains. The yearly free rent of these lands, as proved in the process of  
sale, amounts to 64 l. 18 s. 11 d. sterling; and they hold of Sir James  
Stewart of Coltness, Bart. for payment of 1 l. 5 s. sterling of feu-duty  
yearly.

The upset price at which they are to be exposed is 148 l. 17 s. 1 d.  
sterling, being twenty-two years purchase of the free rent.

Upon the said lands there is a substantial good mansion-house,  
consisting of three floors, covered with blue slate, built within these fifteen  
years, at a considerable expence; and a copse-wood, consisting, by the  
plan, of ten acres and upwards; and no value is put on the said man-  
sion-house and copse-wood, which must afford great encouragement to  
purchasers in offering for these subjects.

The lands will be shown by any of the tenants on the grounds, and  
the house by the servant who lives in it.

The conditions of roup, with the progress of writings, may be seen,  
by applying to Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, or to Sa-  
muel Mitchelson junior, clerk to the signet.

By the Trustees for the Creditors of McCall and Smellie,  
Merchants in Glasgow.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Sheid,  
near the Cross, in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the third day of  
October 1781, at one o'clock afternoon.

## THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Disposed by the said Debtors to the said Trustees, viz.  
I. All and whole the thirty-seven shilling and six penny Land of old  
extent in Easter Dalbeth, called EASTER HILL, with the pertinents,  
and the Park contiguous thereto called BRAIDFAULD; with the  
share of Clydfmill, and Salmon Fishing in the river Clyde, belong-  
ing to the said lands; all lying within the Barony parish of Glasgow, in the  
shire of Lanark. As also, The going COAL-WORKS, Engine, and  
other Machinery for working coal, erected on the said grounds.—The  
lands, consisting of 7 acres or thereby, lie, pleasantly situated, upon  
the north bank of the river Clyde, about three miles from Glasgow.  
There is a neat convenient mansion-house and offices on them, besides  
farm houses, with a garden well stocked with fruit-trees.—There are fe-  
veral deep seams of coal in the lands, which, from their good quality  
and vicinity to Glasgow, have a ready market; and, by proper atten-  
tion, they may be wrought to great extent and advantage.—The a-  
bove lands will be set up in whole or in lots, if bidders incline.

John Horn at Easter Hill will show the lands.

II. A HOUSE in Queen's Street of Glasgow, lately built by George  
McCall; and the back Court and Garden behind, to the south of a line  
along the north gavel of the said house.

III. That LOT OF GROUND for building, lying in Queen's Street,  
with some offices thereon, contiguous to and on the north of the lot last  
mentioned, and on the south of and contiguous to Mr Cunningham's  
house and grounds.

IV. The HOUSE, being the second storey of a fore Tenement in  
Glasgow, on the east side of the street leading from the Cross to the  
College; together with the Cellars and pertinents; all as possessed by  
Archibald Smellie merchant in Glasgow.

All who are indebted to Archibald Smellie and Son for coals, are  
desired to pay what they owe to John Ronald merchant in Glas-  
gow, who alone has power to receive and discharge the same, and  
will be found at the shop of William and Alexander Cooper, mer-  
chants in Glasgow.

The articles of roup, and progress of writs of the said lands, and a  
plan of the country lands, are to be seen in the hands of Tho. Graham  
writer in Glasgow; and a copy of the articles of roup, and inventory of  
the progress of writs, are lodged with Robert Trotter writer to the sig-  
net.

## FARM IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas 1781,

THE large Farm of FINGASK, in the parish of Rhynd, and shire  
of Perth, lying mostly to a south exposure; the lands on the  
high ground being of a sweet mellow nature, fit for barley, clover, and  
turnip, or indeed any other crops; that below of rich carle grounds,  
proper for wheat and bean crops. There are about seventy acres Scots  
of this kind of low ground, which have never yet been ploughed, lying  
well and conveniently for bringing lime by water within half a mile of  
that part of the farm. There are a good many ditches already made  
towards inclosing it, which will make the design of inclosing the whole  
more easy, and sooner effected. And towards bringing in the 70 acres,  
it is proposed that the proprietor give a certain allowance for lime, which,  
at communing, will be further explained.—There is a very good house  
lately repaired for the tenant; and, besides an easy communication by  
water with Dundee or Leith, the farm lies within about three miles of  
Perth, both for a market and purchasing dung. Part of the ground is  
under summer fallow this year, and part is laid down with clover, &c.  
for the convenience of the entering tenant.

Andrew Davidson writer in Perth will find a person to show the pre-  
misses, and take any proposals that may be made, or the proprietor at  
Kemback, by Cupar in Fife.

## JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,  
within the Parliament or New Session House in Edinburgh, upon  
Wednesday the 28th day of November next, between the hours of four  
and six afternoon.

The LANDS of WESTER DRAKIES, possessed by John Fraser,  
William Kennedy, and Donald Macintosh, lying in the parish and shire  
of Inverness. The yearly rent of these lands is 71 bolls 2 firlets victual,  
and 14 l. 17 s. 3 d. 10-12ths sterling of money. They hold of the burgh  
of Inverness, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

The upset price is 1148 l. 13 s. 7 d. 10-12ths, being twenty-two years  
purchase of the free rent, valuing the victual at 11 s. per boll.—Also,

That HOUSE in the SOCIETY, Edinburgh, built by Mr Campbell  
of Argyle's Square, and lately possessed by John Home, Esq; at 45 l.  
sterling of yearly rent. It lies on the south of Mr Pringle's house, and  
consists of four floors, parlour and drawing-room floors, two floors a-  
bove for bed-rooms, besides garrets. It holds feu of a subject superior  
for payment of 1 l. 1 s. of feu-duty. The upset price 547 l. 8 s. being  
twenty years purchase of the free rent.

The house may be seen every lawful day from twelve to two o'clock.

Copies of the articles of roup and conditions of sale are in the hands  
of Mr George Kirkpatrick depute clerk of session, and Matthew Sandi-  
lands writer to the signet, who will show the progress of writs, and give  
any further information to those intending to purchase.

## SALE OF INCHMARTINE.

TO be SOLD by private Bargain, by the Tutors of Miss OGILVY of  
Inchmartine, under the authority of the Court of Session,

All and whole the LANDS and BARONY of INCHMARTINE,  
comprehending the Mains and Manor place of Inchmartine, Easter and  
Weston Inchmartine, Pitmiddle, Craigdeallie, Mill and affricated Mul-  
tures thereof, Balgay, Mireside, and Temple Lands of Greenhead, with  
the Teinds of the foreland whole lands, except those of Balgay, all hold-  
ing blench of the Crown, and lying in the parishes of Errol, Inchture,  
and Kinnaird, and county of Perth.

The free rent is 933 l. 18 s. 10 d. 11-12ths Sterling of money, 379  
bolls 2 firlets 2 pecks wheat, 361 bolls 2 firlets barley, and 117 bolls  
meal, with 565 poultry, besides a number of carriages payable when de-  
manded.

This estate lies about mid-way between Perth and Dundee, on the  
two public roads to these towns, in the heart of the Carle of Gowrie,  
which is known to be one of the most beautiful and fertile countries in  
Scotland. It is of great extent, and consists of a proper proportion of  
carle and other grounds. The soil is of the richest and most substantial  
nature, and produces crops of all kinds of the very best quality. The  
barony measure is large, and the victual-farm gives the highest prices.  
The tenants are all in good circumstances, the rents regularly paid, and  
no arrears upon the estate, which being capable of great improvement,  
a purchaser will have every prospect of rises as the leases drop.

There are many valuable old trees on the Carle estate, and an exten-  
sive thriving young plantation in the hill of Pitmiddle.

The mansion-house, which consists of twelve rooms, besides two wings  
containing every accommodation for a large family, is in complete or-  
der, and stands nearly in the center of the estate, at a proper distance  
from a large court of offices, a pigeon-house, a fine orchard, and a new  
garden, inclosed by high walls, well stocked with fruit-trees of all kinds.  
The farm, which surrounds the house, and to which, or any part of it,  
a purchaser can have access at pleasure, is sufficiently inclosed; and the  
thriving hedge-rows and stripes of planting on this part of the estate give  
a most beautiful and luxuriant appearance to the whole place.

The country abounds with game of all kinds, and the valued rent of  
the estate is sufficient to give nine freehold qualifications in the county  
of Perth. Above 20,000 l. Sterling of the price, or such part thereof as  
the purchaser inclines, will be allowed to remain in his hands on preper-  
security.

The progress is clear, and, with the rental, &c. may be seen in the  
hands of Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet; to whom, or to  
John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, persons inclining to purchase may  
apply.

James Niel, gardener at Inchmartine, will show the estate and the  
house.

## SALE of the YORK BUILDING COMPANY'S ESTATES.

TO be SOLD by public auction, by authority of the Lords of Council  
and Session, within the Parliament-house of Edinburgh, on Friday  
15th February next, between the hours of four and six afternoon, the  
following ESTATES, belonging to the YORK BUILDING COMPANY:

I. The Lands and Barony of BELHELVE, lying in  
the county of Aberdeen, whereof the proven free rent is 956 l. 15 s.  
10 d. 10-12ths sterling; and the upset price, at 24 years purchase, is  
22,963 l. 1 s. 8 d.

II. The LANDS in the parishes of Fetteresso and Dunnot-  
tar, in the county of Kincardine, belonging to the York Building Com-  
pany, (except the Village of Stonehaven). The proven free rent of these  
lands is 796 l. 8 s. 8 d. 8-12ths; and the upset price, at 25 years pur-  
chase, (after deducting 500 merks, allowed to be retained for redeeming  
a wadset possessed by James Wood, and found to be redeemable for that  
sum), is 19,883 l. 2 s. 6 d. sterling.

III. The Lordship and Barony of LEUCHARS and  
others, belonging to the York Building Company, lying in the county  
of Fife, whereof the proven free rent is 737 l. 19 s. 5 d. 11-12ths  
sterling; and the upset price, at 23 years purchase, is 16,973 l. 8 s.  
4 d. 1-12th sterling.

Considerable graffiums were paid by the tenants of these three estates,  
not estimated in the above rental thereof; the particulars whereof  
will be seen from the scheme of the sale.

IV. The Lordship and Estate of KILSYTH, lying in  
the counties of Stirling and Dunbarton, under lease to Mr Campbell of  
Shawfield, at the rent of 500 l. free of all deductions. The upset price,  
at 25 years purchase, is 12,500 l.

All these estates will be divided into smaller lots, whereof the parti-  
culars will be hereafter advertised.

Copies of the rentals, and prepared scheme of the sales, with sur-  
veys and plans of the estates, to be seen in the hands of Alexander  
Mackenzie writer to the signet; and the prepared date of the sale, and  
articles of roup, may be seen at the office of Keith Dunbar, depute clerk  
of Session.